

have become at once a nuisance and a terror to the inhabitants near.

An appeal to the Department of Agriculture was finally made and the scientists there at once began a series of exhaustive experiments under the direction of Dr. George T. Moore, Director of Laboratory of Plant Physiology in the department. An effective specific was found in the application of a solution of copper sulphate (blue vitriol) in about the proportion of one part copper to fifty million parts of water. The solution cleared the top of the reservoir, but did not reach below the surface. Then the copper sulphate crystals, in about the same proportion, were sprinkled directly into the reservoir, and the work was found to be complete. The water that had been covered by a green scum was perfectly cleaned and the offensive odor passed away. The amount of copper used could scarcely be traced in an analysis of the water. Then a test was made to see what effect the solution would have on typhoid and cholera germs and it was found as effective with them as with the group of *Alyse*. It is a wonderful discovery. The way to apply it that is recommended is to tie two or three bags of the sulphate to a boat and row gently across the reservoir in lines a few feet apart for two or three hours, then to drop a few of the crystals into the water. In the same way streams that are liable to pollution are treated by dropping the crystals into the water. A few pounds will be enough to cleanse all the streams that flow into the city's reservoirs and the reservoirs themselves. The amount used carries no danger to human life; indeed, the water when tested is practically chemically pure. Our city and the health authorities should attend to the matter. It has been found, likewise, that a reservoir of water thus treated remains pure for two or three years. A bag with a few pounds of the copper sulphate should be tried in every stream flowing into the city.

We believe it will be found that all the cases of typhoid brought here from the mines come from the lead and silver and not from the copper camps.

The scientists employed by the Government have been doing wonderful work during the past half dozen years, both at home and abroad. They have run the yellow fever, the malarial fever, the typhoid and cholera germs to cover and annihilated them. They have practically pointed out the methods to keep the tropic as healthy as the temperate zones, and have demonstrated how the typhoid germ may be annihilated. The value of this can be in a little way estimated when we consider that of late years typhoid has claimed more victims than even consumption. The expense, too, they are saving the country is enormous. A thousand reservoirs have been drained, scraped and covered without avail, when the application of a few dollars' worth of copper sulphate crystals would have perfectly done the work desired. In the same way a thousand sluggish and befouled streams have spread typhoid for years through the communities along their banks when the same application would have made them pure. Man is very swiftly gaining dominion over all the elements of the world.

#### NEW YORK CITY.

Before us is King's "Views of New York City," a hundred pages 10 by 15 inches, in which are clustered all the wonderful structures, the mighty ships that go and come, the works of art, in that depot of commerce—the modern wonderful Babel which is the clearing house of a continent, the second if not the first of the world's commercial capitals. A study of the book puts one's mind in a maze. No inspired Greek could have made so imposing a picture of Olympus with all the gods and goddesses in session.

One studying the pictures is instinctively reminded of the refrain of the song of the old sexton: "We gather them in, we gather them in." The city is bulging in its immensity. The limitations of the island on which it is built have compressed its business into a smaller space than so much business was ever transacted in before, and so to make room the structures have been crowded skyward and the clamor and the roar represent the struggle of eighty millions of people trying to balance accounts. It is all metallic. The roll of trains, the click of telegraphs; the rush of elevators, the telephone calls, the clang of metallic money where the balances are struck, the rush, the hurry, the confusion which is order.

There is a daily grappling of giants, plungers who have but a million play to have ten; there the churches seem out of place and hearts must wither.

In a few years more, homes must all disappear from that island. Men will go there for a few hours daily to grapple with business, and then go back ten, twenty, fifty miles into the country for dinner and a breath of untainted air. When that time comes, and it will not be long now, there will be gathered more wealth there than was ever heard of before in a single city and the world's commercial center will gravitate to this side of the Atlantic. As it is whenever a man becomes wealthy anywhere in America, his first thought is to go to make his mark in New York. Dozens have already gone from this coast, and some of them are among the giants there disputing for first place, and in that way the whole Republic has to contribute to New York's omnipotence among cities.

In the same way the mighty maelstrom contributes to the whole Republic's discontent. There are such lavish and ostentatious displays of wealth, such a wealth worship, that the country, looking on, becomes envious.

Still in running through these pictures and noting the statues that are upreared in the parks, there is not one of any rich man. Morse is there because he put a bridge successfully upon electricity; Ericsson is there, because when the life of the nation hung in the balance, he built a ship that not only saved it, but made all the navies of the earth of no avail; Webster and Seward are there, because their statesmanship was more to the land than fleets and armies; Irving is there, because with his pen he could touch the human heart; Farragut is there, because when the old flag was in danger he went to its defense in so dauntless and conspicuous a way that he at once became the inspiration of millions, and the per-

fect symbol of patriotic heroism; Grant's tomb is there, because when the great, greedy, money-loving city knew that he was dead, its people stopped and with uncovered brows did reverence to the high soul whose march from poverty to victory made of mere money a metal as base as manganese; Lincoln is there, because out of squalor and degradation he showed the world what divinity is sometimes rocked in the rude cradles of the poor.

But there is not a statue of one rich man whose wealth was enough to give him place.

In that fact lies the country's hope. When one of the great millionaires dies, the people are not concerned to know whether he left a million or a hundred million, except as to what influence on the stock exchange his death may have, but they begin at once to inquire if he had a soul and a royal brain, and if his life was of any use to the world.

New York City stifles souls and hardens brains, and the successful New Yorker should never be the envy of any clear-brained American, for New York is under a metallic rule, and the gentler virtues those that sustain men in life and in death grow in more kindly souls.

#### THAT SOUTHWEST ROAD.

The Tribune urges the strong capitalists of this city in order to secure the jobbing trade and to make certain the bringing this way the ores of the desert, to organize and build a road to Deep Creek, and thence southwesterly to the new finds in southern Nevada.

That seems like an echo of the long ago. Twenty years ago it was repeatedly pointed out that a little combine of capital here could push a road to Deep Creek and that then it would build itself to Los Angeles; that after the first two hundred miles were covered fifteen promising mining districts, would give it an immense tonnage of back freight; that it would cross the real, main mineral belt of Nevada; that it could not help but pay munificently, and that it completed, would be worth in the market two dollars for every dollar it would cost. At that time the road to Stockton was offered for \$250,000. That much could have been obtained here in a day on a promising mining venture. Had it been bought as much more could have been borrowed to extend it, and that much more would have carried it, with what further subscriptions the people were anxious to make, to a point where plenty of back freight would have been secured. There were plenty of men anxious to do the grading and to supply the ties for stock.

In the constitutional convention the writer of this tried to have a section inserted permitting the taxpayers in cities to issue bonds for great public improvements. The measure was defeated, mostly by delegates from this county, and yet had it carried, on as great a bond issue as the people voted for last winter, the road could have been pushed through to Los Angeles, and the city could have owned it. But regrets are vain things. A freight railroad could now be built from this city to Tonopah, say 500 miles, built and equipped for

#### FOR MODERN HOMES

See A. Richter, 19 W. First South St.  
Phones 641.

A Gem, 8 room modern, 2 story residence on P Street, near 1st; gas for cooking, furnace, etc. The lot well improved with lawn, shade and flowers. The price only \$4250. Have others.

**A. RICHTER**

19 W. First South St. Phones 641.

#### FREED FURNITURE & CARPET CO.

Dining,  
Library,  
Office,

Reception,  
Hall and  
Bed Room

**CHAIRS AND  
ROCKERS**

IN ALL THE POPULAR WOODS AND FINISHES

**COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS**

18 to 40 E. Third South St.

*Your Credit is Good*